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S. Criticizes Paris on Guerrilla Verdict

Embassy Expresses 'Surprise' at Lightness of Sentence by a Court in Lyon

Richard Bernstein
New York Times Service
PARIS — The U.S. Embassy expressed surprise Friday at the lightness of a sentence handed by a court in Lyon, France, to Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, a Lebanese leader of a suspected Lebanese group.



Georges Ibrahim Abdallah

Abdallah was sentenced to 10 years in prison. The U.S. Embassy said the sentence was "surprising" because of the "seriousness" of the charges against him. The charges include the murder of a U.S. diplomat, Yacov Barsimantov, who was shot down in Paris in 1982.

The French have said that Mr. Abdallah will be brought to Paris to stand trial in connection with the assassinations of Mr. Ray and Mr. Barsimantov following the Lyon trial.

Abdallah, who was arrested last year, was found guilty of the assassination of Barsimantov and of being a member of a terrorist organization.

It is unusual for the embassy to comment on French court proceedings, and the statement on the Abdallah case seemed to reflect a concern that French officials are seeking to give him lenient treatment.

None of these efforts was successful.

Marcos Consulted In Revolt

Rebel Supporters Allegedly Called Former Leader

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service
MANILA, Philippines — Rebel supporters at the Manila Hotel monitored seven calls from former President Ferdinand E. Marcos, who is in Hawaii, and his supporters during their takeover last weekend of the Manila Hotel, military and rebel sources said Friday.

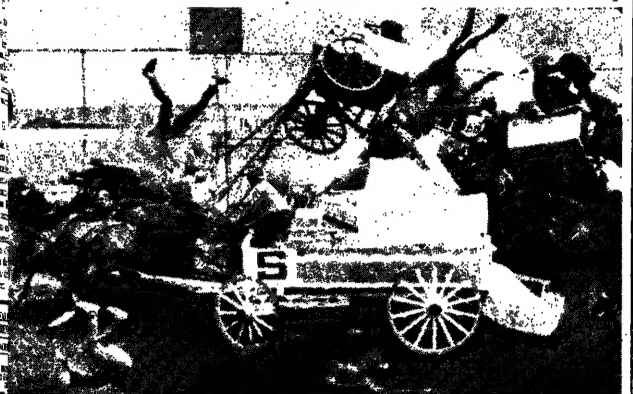


Sir Geoffrey Howe, left, the British foreign minister, being greeted by his Mozambique counterpart, Joaquim Chissano, on arrival Friday in Maputo from Zimbabwe. Page 6.

Police Kill 10 ANC Suspects

Shoot-Outs Follow Rebel Escalation In South Africa

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service
JOHANNESBURG — South African security forces have killed 10 alleged insurgents of the outlawed African National Congress in two separate gun battles during the past two days, the government announced Friday.



Truck Wagons Collide in Canadian Rodeo Race

Two chuck wagons collided in a rodeo race at the Calgary Stampede in Alberta, one of Canada's largest rodeos, after a truck apparently lost control of its team of horses. Three riders were hurt and five horses died or had to be killed. A trucker said that one driver lost his balance and dropped his reins, which severed into two of the three other wagons in the heat.

When Mr. Marcos came onto the line, the sources said, a hotel operator was instructed to listen in and keep a record of the call. Subsequent calls were also monitored, including those placed by Mr. Marcos's wife, Imelda.

Mandela Offered Talks To Pretoria, Source Says

By Joseph Lelyveld
New York Times Service

LONDON — Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned black nationalist, made an impassioned plea in a face-to-face encounter in May with a South African cabinet minister for direct talks to prevent a worsening conflict in the country, a diplomatic source said Friday.

Police Kill 10 ANC Suspects

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Mrs. Mandela spoke after visiting her husband in prison in Cape Town. Her statement means that all of the leading anti-apartheid activists in South Africa will be avoiding Sir Geoffrey during his visit here.

Dangerous Double Life in 'Deep Cover'

By Peter Kerr
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Some drug traders first saw a heroin smuggler in Thailand. Others saw him as a cocaine buyer in Bangkok. Still others saw him as a gunrunner in Buffalo, New York.

At one point I felt that if I could fill the jails I could fill the world, he said of his brother, who died in 1977. "But there was nothing I could do. His salvation was in his own hand."

Mr. Levine was born to Polish-Jewish immigrants in the Bronx in 1939. During his childhood blacks and Puerto Ricans were moving into the neighborhood as Jews and Italians were moving out.

As the agent sat down at dinner to tell his story, he was armed with a boyish smile under a thick mustache and a 9mm automatic pistol under his pant leg.

Mr. Levine, a special agent of the Drug Enforcement Administration, sat at dinner at a restaurant in Greenwich last week, his eyes shifted from table to search of a familiar face. He was armed with a boyish smile under a thick mustache and a 9mm automatic pistol under his pant leg.

Mr. Levine, 46, speaking of suspected associates, said, "It's a slow process because first you know who they want to meet."

Tokyo, Bonn Firm on Rates

West German and Japanese central banks said Friday that they saw no need to cut their interest rates, despite Thursday's reduction in the U.S. discount rate to 6 percent.

In Mideast Rupture, 2 Losers

Hussein Isolated Arafat, but Faces Pitfalls on West Bank

By John Kufner
New York Times Service
AMMAN, Jordan — There appear to be two major political losers in the split between King Hussein of Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, Yasser Arafat, the king and Mr. Arafat.

In Rural Kenya: Long-Distance Marriages and Money in Mail

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service

CHIWEI, Kenya — This village is inhabited by the "widows" of modern Africa. Beside the village lane, in well-kept houses, are wives who have spent the past two or three decades apart from their husbands.

Mr. Levine, who has acted in community theater productions, said sitting in the theater was easy compared with playing roles undercover.

The audience is sometimes six inches away from your face and far more critical," he said. He admits that his career involves something, "an addiction to the fast-paced and deadly way of life known only to international drug traffickers and the people who try to apprehend them. But, he says, it is also a sort of vengeance on behalf of his younger brother, who died a heroin addict."

Mr. Levine, who has acted in community theater productions, said sitting in the theater was easy compared with playing roles undercover.

Speaking at a forum of religious leaders in Nairobi, Kenya, he said that his new law on rallies that are not a legitimate exercise of free speech would apply to those planned by supporters of Mr. Marcos.

This course represents a formidable risk in this violent region, particularly for the ruler of a kingdom in which the majority of subjects count themselves as Palestinians.

Mr. Arafat, who had been forced out of Damascus and had been based in his last redoubts in Lebanon by Syrian-backed rebels, back to Jordan in the fall of 1984. Hussein invited him to hold a meeting of the Palestine National Council, which functions as a parliament for the PLO, and to establish his claim to continued leadership.

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AMERICAN TOPICS



U.S. Fishermen Begin to Choose Between Two Species — Blaine Helman, Mark Abramoff and Jim Stratte, from left, standing with the 70 million U.S. fishermen who will be forced by the new law to choose between two species of fish. The law, which will be in effect by 1990, will require fishermen to choose between two species of fish: rainbow trout, chinook salmon, muskie, northern pike, tuna and walleye.

European Look

Madison Avenue

On upper Madison Avenue in Manhattan, boutiques after boutiques have been fitted into brownstone buildings. The New York Times says that a decade ago, a neighborhood street of Upper East Side has gradually become an international shopping district reminiscent of the shopping streets of Europe. It places like a new Madison Avenue, Valentino and Polo.

We located here because we want to keep a European feel, and Madison Avenue is the European street in New York," said Henrietta Pini, a spokeswoman for the Giorgio Armani boutique.

Physically, the buildings on Madison Avenue are lower, there aren't any skyscrapers.

And there won't be. Upper Madison Avenue falls within the city's East Side Historic District, meaning that the low buildings won't be torn down for high rises, as has happened further up the street.

The buildings are not only low to five stories and thus requiring more sunlight than other major shopping streets in Manhattan — but narrow, just 25 feet (eight meters) wide. The sprawling shopping passage is a far cry from any other avenue.

Short Takes

The percentage of adult Americans who smoke cigarettes is the lowest it has ever been since the Gallup Poll organization started asking smoking habits in 1944. However, at least three of every 10 adults continue to smoke. A telephone survey of 1,004 people found that 31 percent said they had smoked cigarettes during the previous week, down from 35 percent of the smokers said they would like to quit.

Some political analysts say there is a growing anger outside Washington about the influence of lobbyists. Joe Anger, a retired engineer from upstate New York, was quoted in The New York Times as saying that lobbyists close a large gap that allows incompetent doctors dismissed from one hospital to take up practice in another.

One of several ways the American Medical Association is fighting the threefold increase in malpractice lawsuits over the last 10 years is by proposing that all U.S. hospitals, before admitting doctors to their staffs, be required to consult the association's files to see if the doctor has any disciplinary record.

Dr. Dennis O'Leary, president of the national Union of Hospital Physicians, said that approval by his group was likely. The aim is to help close a large gap that allows incompetent doctors dismissed from one hospital to take up practice in another.

Crossword Addicts

Get Tour Proposal

In a letter to The New York Times, James Hoover wrote: "Why, I wonder, has no one arranged a tour for crossword puzzle fans so they could see the places that they have read and written about so often? The group could head for the Moslems to visit Oman, Oman and Iran. Then up to the Soviet Union for a look at the Aral, the Ural and the Red."

"On the return leg, the busy group might swim in the Azov, the Black and the Aegean. After hearing an oratorio by Arns, they would sail home from Eire and hope for a glimpse of an emu."

"No pets would be allowed — even dogs named Arns — and the ideal season for the trip would, of course, be late."

—Compiled by ARTHUR HIGGINS

Reagan Says Tax Revision Must Include Low Rates

By David Hoffman

Washington Post Service

DOTHAM, Ala. — President Ronald Reagan, campaigning for revision of the tax system, has warned Congress against any "significant departure" from the low tax rates included in the Senate-approved overhaul plan.

Mr. Reagan, in a speech Thursday aimed at capturing some of the political credit for tax revision, said that "the most important aspect of tax reform is reducing tax rates for individuals and corporations."

His remarks were intended as a signal to the House-Senate conference committee, which is to begin fashioning a compromise version of the legislation.

He sought to lay out benchmarks for the conference, but remained vague on many key points. Donald T. Regan, White House chief of staff, said earlier this week that the president would specify certain tax breaks he favors to cut the top rate for individuals to 27 percent, from the current 50 percent.

In a luncheon speech to a local chamber of commerce, Mr. Reagan again endorsed the 27-percent top rate for individuals included in the Senate legislation, as well as the four brackets up to 35 percent in the legislation passed by the House of Representatives.

Mr. Reagan also urged the conference to retain provisions that would remove the million-dollar income tax exemption for the working poor, people already struggling to turn over a share of the "burden of the government," he said.



Ronald Reagan admires the Tax Act given to him last year by Senator Jeremiah Denton, a Republican of Alabama.

The president also renewed his call for an increase in the personal exemption to \$2,000 "except for the very richest taxpayers."

Mr. Reagan said he felt it was important for the conference to "preserve the taxpayers' ability to 'invest' in Individual Retirement Accounts," especially for taxpayers who don't participate in a pension plan.

Mr. Reagan said that the conference must "eliminate tax breaks as the House plan proposed."

He was vague, too, on the key question of tax rates on capital gains, saying only that he wanted the conference to "provide incentives for capital formation."

Mr. Reagan insisted that the conference must "eliminate tax breaks as the House plan proposed."

doctors" and impose a minimum tax "on the people and corporations who should pay, do pay."

Broad Consensus Emerges

Gary Klatz of The New York Times reported from Washington:

Before House and Senate tax writers sit down next week to negotiate a consensus on some major elements of the final tax revision bill has emerged among congressional leaders and the White House. Tentative decisions include:

• Adopting a top tax rate for individuals close to the 27-percent rate set in the Senate plan.

• Providing middle-income taxpayers with a larger tax cut, as the House proposed. In an attempt to put a Democratic stamp on the final package, Representative Dan Rostenkowski of Illinois said the main objective of House tax writers would be to guarantee greater tax relief for the middle class than the Senate bill provides. Over all, individuals would receive a tax cut of about 9 percent under the House bill and 6.4 percent under the Senate bill.

• Curtailing more corporate tax breaks, as the House plan proposed. To pay for the extra tax relief for the middle class, the Senate would have to accept a larger corporate tax increase than it put in its bill. The Senate plan would raise corporate taxes by more than \$100 billion over five years, compared with \$140 billion in the House bill.

• Eliminating preferential capital gains tax treatment — as proposed in the Senate plan — as long as the top individual rate is fixed at about 27 percent. Now the top rate on long-term capital gains is 20 percent. Mr. Reagan said the administration, which originally pro-

posed an even lower capital-gains rate, had agreed to concede on capital gains if the Senate's low overall rates were adopted.

• Retaining the deduction for individual Retirement Accounts for many more taxpayers than the Senate plan would allow. It would keep the deduction only for taxpayers not covered by a pension plan where they work.

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Cocaine Use Levels Off in U.S., but Gets Deadlier

By Zita Arocha

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — While the number of Americans using cocaine has remained stable in the past five years, cocaine-related deaths have increased because of the availability of the substance, according to federal statistics.

Also, medical emergencies associated with cocaine, the experts said, have increased because a number of long-time users are beginning to feel the repercussions of drug abuse. And cocaine has been getting less expensive, they said.

"We're picking up people who are addicted to cocaine, who are using it as a way of life and who are using more force than they are to get their fix," Dr. Donald MacDonald said, a spokesman for the National Institute of Mental Health Administration.

Dr. MacDonald said a new wave of using the drug that involves smoking concentrated cocaine in a pellet form, a practice known as "freebasing" or "crack," is partly responsible for the rise in the numbers of cocaine-related deaths and emergency room visits.

According to the National Institute of Drug Abuse, a survey of 60 major cities showed that about 2 percent of the persons treated in emergency rooms for cocaine overdoses in the first quarter of 1985 had smoked the drug, compared with 14.5 percent in the first quarter of 1984.

Dr. MacDonald and other drug experts at a press conference in Washington were from a National Institute of Drug Abuse survey that polled about 8,000 persons at times between 1972 and 1982. The survey showed that cocaine use rose dramatically across the country between 1972 and 1979, but has remained at about 4.1 million persons since then, Dr. MacDonald said.

Drug abuse experts said they believed the number of users will be about the same or only slightly higher for 1985.

From 1981 to 1985, the number of patients being treated in emergency rooms for cocaine-induced illnesses during that same period rose from 3,200 to 9,946, according to the National Institute of Drug Abuse's statistics.

Many people who began using the drug in the 1970s believed it was not addictive. But medical authorities in recent years have increased their warnings that it is highly addictive and that its effects can be deadly.

Doctors report that cocaine use increases the user's pulse rate and blood pressure. It also restricts the coronary arteries so that the amount of oxygen going to the heart is limited. In some cases, it can cause heart disease, stroke, heart attack and death.

Cocaine's physical effects are heightened by freebasing because it is more potent, MacDonald said. He said it is also more addictive than cocaine that is smoked.

Dr. Jerome Jaffe, head of the National Institute of Drug Abuse's addiction research center in Baltimore, said at the press conference that cocaine taken by freebasing more rapidly reaches the brain and creates a feeling of intense euphoria.

That "high" is then followed by a severe low and an instant craving for more cocaine, which if satisfied causes the drug to build up in the blood stream, he said.

"Over a short period of time, you reach a higher toxicity," Dr. Jaffe said.

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Stevenson Campaign Marked by Calamities

By Kevin Klose

Washington Post Service

CHICAGO — Struggling off a tide of misfortune that seems possibly in a nightmare or a bad dream, Adlai E. Stevenson Jr. is doggedly pressing on with his uphill fight to defeat an incumbent and the governor of Illinois.

His calamities include everything from court reversal to broken, shattered political alliances, strained muscles and a weary over whether his pick-back should be made in America.

to say it's been anything but a hard up to this point would be an understatement," said David R. Thompson, Stevenson's media agent. "But he's like one of those old-timey guys that you push and it keeps popping right up again."

Stevenson's first and biggest setback occurred March 18 when he was charged with backbreaking, Lyndon B. LaRouche charged Mr. Stevenson's handling of the nomination for the Democratic Party at a Cook County assembly, and a state election official has questioned whether Mr. Stevenson's campaign can win it.

Mr. Stevenson, who lost to Mr. Thompson in the 1982 general election by 5,000 votes, is circulating petitions to force the new party. He needs 25,000 voters' signatures by Aug. 4. "We've got 10,000 already from this office alone," Mr. Stevenson said Wednesday at his campaign headquarters.

But there are questions about the name of his third party, which Mr. Stevenson calls the Illinois Solidarity Party. A Solidarity Party already exists in a Cook County suburb, and a state election official has

questioned whether Mr. Stevenson's campaign can win it.

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U.S. Patrol by Anti-Communists Stirs Controversy

By Dudley Clandinin

New York Times

ATLANTA — A little more than three years ago, four members of the Alabama National Guard were treated by their perception of the Communist menace, unimpaired by individual experience with the K. K. Klan and the John Birch Society, and unable to find any other organization that they felt would allow them to combat communism, formed their own group to supply and assist anti-Communist forces in Central America.

Their organization, the group Civilian-Military Assistance.

At first they gathered ammunition for the government forces in El Salvador. Later, they shifted their attention to the rebels in Nicaragua. After they discovered that shipping arms to the rebels would be a violation of the Neutrality Act, they concentrated on supplying equipment and training.

One of the four founders, Dan Parker, a Huntsville police detective, was killed along with another member of the group and a rebel on Sept. 1, 1984, when the helicopter they had flown across the Honduran border was shot down by Nicaraguan soldiers.

Last weekend the organization, using the name Civilian Military Assistance, a change made to help it apply for tax-exempt status, came into the news again. Contending an armed patrol along the U.S.-Mexican border in Arizona, 19 of its members captured 16 ille-

gal aliens last Saturday, drawing sharp criticism from the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Thomas Vincent Ponce, the organization's national director, was interviewed Wednesday at his home near Decatur, Alabama. He described the patrol as an attempt to intercept drug traffickers whose

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

SDI's Cradle Companion

"Star wars," President Reagan's idiosyncratic missile defense program, has some oddities that are not obvious. The leading difference between the program and the Russians' last month they offered to cut their missiles by a third for a promise that the Strategic Defense Initiative would be confined to the laboratory for 15 more years. Yet at the same time Congress was cutting back the "star wars" budget, prompting Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger to denounce this "attempts to strangle the program in its cradle. Why would Congress wish to kill a program that so petrifies the Russians?"

Though the defense secretary refuses to admit it, the Pentagon's role in its "star wars" cradle. One is the difficulty of Mr. Reagan's vision, a system to defend people and cities. The other, study by no acknowledged partner, is the Pentagon's plan to try to defend only missile silos.

Congress is scouring on this issue, in large measure because the SDI program is a decade away from being able to defend cities. It is not a city defense that has the Russians sweating but a missile-also defense that has the technology in its infancy. It is possible, and that's the objective to which the Senate Armed Services Committee wants the program committed, but at a more measured pace.

Three immense technical obstacles loom larger in the path of a nationwide, nationwide defense. First is the colossal effort required to erect the umbrella. The SDI would require from 600 to 5,000 shuttle flights, costing between \$30 billion and \$60 billion. NASA, it is estimated, would launch 15 shuttles a year, would have to

dispatch one every 44 hours. The second labor lies in writing instructions for the computers that would manage the "star wars" battle. Even if it were technically possible to write the necessary software, which experts dispute, there would be no way to test it completely.

A third task, which looms ever more intractable, is mounting a defensible platform from which to destroy missiles in their boost phase. If the defense failed at this point, before the warheads have dispersed from the booster rocket, chances of stopping them later would be much reduced. Yet the space platforms for a SDI system are such easy targets that no one knows how to defend them. In a staff report prepared for a group of Democratic senators, scientists have concluded "that space-based, boost-phase defenses can never be made survivable, unless by costly."

No wonder the Senate Armed Services Committee wants the major emphasis of "star wars" research redirected toward a "usable and effective defense of U.S. strategic forces." It chopped \$1.5 billion off the \$4.4-billion budget Mr. Weinberger requested. The House Armed Services Committee has also cut \$1.5 billion. That still leaves plenty of money to fund research on air defense and keep the SDI program alive.

"Star wars" has lived off gifts for long enough. It's time to restore to what it was before Mr. Reagan's 1983 speech: a vigilant research program to develop the technology to insure against any technical advance made by a comparable Soviet program.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Mexico Bashes Itself

One of the charges that badly smug Mexicans last spring was the claim of some Americans, like Senator Jesse Helms, the Institutional Revolutionary Party lacked legitimacy. Along with officials of the Reagan administration and others, we implied the need to elect the president and show some sympathy for its problems.

Well, look who's bashing now. State elections in Mexico last Sunday were rife with fraud and the scores, accused and victims are all Mexicans.

The dominant PRI claims its mandate both from the Mexican Revolution of 1917 and from the elections held regularly since then. Revolutionary mandates may be eternal, but democratic ones require review. Not once since Mexico's reigning party was founded in 1929 has an opposition party ever won the nation's presidency or any of the 31 state governorships. Even one-party New York City has occasionally been kinder to Republicans.

To say the opposition in Mexico never won may be overstating matters. No such victory has ever been certified. In the past decade, polls and internal polls have shown that many voters in the more independent-minded northern region support the pro-

capitalist National Action Party, or PAN. Yet official results always favor the PRI, even in so-called free elections. PAN's 1985 victory in the state of Chihuahua, the state bordering on west Texas, Official results have not been announced, but the PRI has claimed a most improbable margin. Reports that the PAN won the election in Chihuahua, for example, were mysteriously dropped from the news.

Mexico's day-to-day relations with the United States will not be greatly affected by these now-familiar facts. But the Mexican government's relations with its own people inevitably must, particularly as more scrupulous elections are becoming the rule in Latin America.

Governments that must ask sacrifice and patience from the voters ought to be doubly concerned about their legitimacy in the public's eye. True nationalists in Mexico are not immune from these charges and reflect on them more.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

When Woes Are Inherited

The evidence continues to accumulate that fraternal twins are an inherited condition. Last week some doctors reported on a set of several thousand sets of twins. Before that there was a study of adopted children. And in the past week there was one involving 130 Southwest American Indians. All suggested that obesity often has more to do with a person's genetic inheritance than with the eating habits he has learned.

On balance, said the study, the direct cause of obesity is not so much the diet as it is the genes. It is something to get discouraged about. People who may be obese because of inheritance may still want to lose weight, but at least they know they're learning what they're hard for them to do. For our part, we add that it might cut down on the fat jokes — that sort of thing that is so common when it involves someone's ancestors — and perhaps even win for the overweight a new measure of understanding from the community, a group not always noted for its tolerance.

In fact, we have a feeling that in time a lot more generally misinterpreted conditions that obesity are going to be found to be genetic in origin, and we'd like to suggest a few of them for the appropriate research. It's the tendency to get fat. It would be a comfort to sufferers to see that certain identical twins are introduced

to 10 people at widely separated parties, each forgets all 10 names instantaneously, each forgets all 10 names of them even forget one another's names.

Another candidate for study is the widespread tendency to drive an automobile for a good number of miles after the oil-pressure warning light comes on. It would increase scientific understanding of this condition and perhaps save quite a few lives. We have found cave paintings in which a person is depicted at length while most of his companions roll their eyes and shake their heads at him as he drives, with either driving or bored to death.

This is only a start. The point is that it's time to move on from seeing obesity as a simple twist, and let's get going.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

The Other Nuclear Threat

The possibility of terrorists gaining access to nuclear explosives has been studied for years, with the conclusion usually being that it is more easily said than done. However, a group of safety experts now warn that the danger is growing. The International Atomic Energy Agency, a group of scientists and engineers from Western nations, cited the growing evidence of black or gray markets in weapons-grade nuclear fuel, plus the increase in plutonium from spent reactor fuel. Other

factors are the proliferation of public information about nuclear weapons; more sophisticated terrorists; and other inadequate security at nuclear facilities.

Likely scenarios involve the infiltration of nuclear power plants or university research reactors by terrorists who would steal the nuclear fuel or weapons-grade materials. The group suggested measures ranging from greater security around nuclear plants to greater international cooperation, especially between America and the Soviet Union. These are sensible suggestions.

—Los Angeles Times.

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to Serv No

ESTON — It is midnight in a posh Atlanta suburb. Jon and Tom Debed, suddenly three state politicians in the bedroom, fill a large room in what Georgia calls a sex. They are arrested, prosecuted and sentenced to 10 years or penitentiary.

But this has not happened. It is likely to. But the Georgia sodomy statute upheld by the Supreme Court makes no distinction between heterosexual and homosexual sexual acts and anal sex by anyone, giving it by up to 20 years in prison. Judging at the Georgia law as it is, the state can sue you for sodomy if you are in a different hotel from the one which it has been widely viewed. In fact, the "sodomy" law has been used by conservatives who applauded the Court to know that they were doing.

Georgia case was brought by Mississippi, a local attorney who told the federal courts to declare the law unconstitutional. The Supreme Court, with his support, has now passed the rights of the legal advice who defines the question often

[illegible]

If the Georgia authorities had prosecuted and convicted a married couple under the sodomy law, the Supreme Court would have had to face that issue.

Georgia couple calling themselves "John and Mary" asked the Supreme Court to join the case, but the lower courts refused to do so. (The couple's similarity if a heterosexual had actually been convicted and sentenced under the statute, the Supreme Court would have found it too difficult to avoid seeing the real character of the law. Indeed, Justice Lewis F. Powell said that a conviction and "sentence of long duration" would raise a question of cruel and unusual punishment in violation of the Eighth Amendment to the Constitution.)

But Mr. Hardwick was not convicted of anything. He was arrested after being found in homosexual activity, but the Georgia prosecutors declined to press charges against him. He then brought his civil suit against the statute.

It is an old rule that the Supreme Court will not decide constitutional issues in the abstract. Yet here it rushed to pass judgment on a law that was not pressed against Mr. Hardwick and has not been used for decades.

The Hardwick case will be seen, I believe, as a classic example of the unwisdom of taking constitutional issues to the courts prematurely. Mr. White made a point of saying that the court was not passing on the desirability of laws like Georgia's. But the late Alexander Bickel reminded us that the Supreme Court is a "legislating force," too. If the unnecessary sodomy decision does anything, it will tend to legitimate atavistic attitudes in our society.

The New York Times.

Last night I attended a Fourth of July celebration in the suburb of Columbia. Most of the guests were expatriate Americans, musicians and artists, who had left the "Land of Opportunity" to seek their fortunes elsewhere. We sang the Star-Spangled Banner, its sparkling melody and lyrics about as far from our comfortable lives in the mainstream of European culture.

The American artist in Europe is hardly a new phenomenon. Since the 19th century, young American writers, composers and painters have crossed the Atlantic to study and to find the birthplace of Western artistic tradition. Most returned eventually to the United States, contributing greatly thereby to the nascent American cultural life. After the World War II, stimulated by the prospect of larger markets for European artists, a number of these European artists began to assert themselves as the new

of Western culture. Europe continued to attract students, armed with bursary grants, but it seemed to many as European cultural institutions were established in the United States, that the United States was becoming the New World.

There have been many changes in the United States in the last few years, however, that, both ill and for the arts. As we look together it was clear that none of us had any plans to return to America to live and work. We all had heard from friends and colleagues back home of increasing difficulties facing artists, both in educational spending, from the primary school through to the university, and in making teaching positions scarce. The real estate speculation in big cities had driven up the cost of living, and it was to be expected that there would be a loss of subsidies, with the loss of contacts and stimulation of the city. The newly proposed tax legislation, with the elimination of many deductions, promises to be

discreet for free-lance artists. In the absence of substantial government support, innovative projects require immense amounts of time spent in fundraising and public relations, often to the detriment of the work itself.

The materialist, consumerist society that America has become, so beautifully manifested in the Statue of Liberty celebration in New York, has rosen only for the stars, pop singers, glamorous conductors and prima donnas. The larger artistic community, which needs public support, is left to fend for itself out of the business or into exile. Most of us would like to return but could do so only with a private source of income or a second, more lucrative profession.

It is the loss of the political and moral philosophy in the United States, it may be a long time before we celebrate the "Glorious Fourth" at home.

CHRISTINA KYRIKE

Where Was All That Jazz?

As an American journalist who is traveling in Europe, primarily to cover jazz festivals (Lugano, Umbria, Pescara) and to report on the activities of American musicians, it struck me, as I watched the Fourth of July celebrations for Lady Liberty on Swiss television, how completely the very image of the proceedings in New York.

In Europe and Japan, people are aware of what this music means and its relationship to the true culture and identity of the United States.

Instead of Dizzy Gillespie and Lionel Hampton, we were given Neil Diamond and that corny Broadway chorography of "Fever Time in Fantasyland." The syndrome for lack of something better.

We deserved something better.

At least Frank Sinatra supplied some class to the proceedings.

IRA OTTLER
New York

HARTFORD, Connecticut — The morning sun burst silently over the top of a canyon wall, instantly burning the shadows off the face of the sandstone cliff that towered above the rushing Yampa River. Another day in the high desert country of northwestern Colorado had just begun.

We were a motley crew from all over the United States, many of us with ample stomachs and thinning hair. The majority knew far more about Seitzer

MEANWHILE

water than white water. We were part of a grueling week's white water rafting expedition organized by Outward Bound, a nonprofit educational organization in Greenwich, Connecticut.

The chairman of a steel company in Texas was attracted by the adventure of the expedition. A stockbroker in New York was intrigued by the prospect of testing his mental faculties. An interior decorator from Greenwich, after a sticky divorce, was looking for a way to move her ex-husband out of her house. The doctor had come simply because friends told them they should. One or two said it was a good way to confront a mid-life crisis.

Back, about 53 river miles from the Utah border, after some basic lessons about white water rafting, we pushed off in our inflatable rafts. The instructor, a former apprehension that recruits feel as they enter basic training.

It was peaceful. For booby camp, this wasn't so bad. The instructor in our raft was a former Marine. He had been a flip over in the rapids, he had never been in one that had overruled. Only three people had been swept out of her raft. Then the weather changed malevolent.

ally. The sky turned a bilious gray, the temperature dropped precipitously, and the wind howled. I was told that during a monsoonal lull, I tried to change position in the raft and through a combination of supreme clumsiness and sheer exhaustion, was tossed into the icy sea. I was rescued by a passing boat and a tourist person to go overboard during my instructor's career.

In retrospect, the dunking was an experience that I never forgot. After dinner, which, like all camp food, can best be described as mush, we turned in. In our sleeping bags with a thin plastic cover and a mosquito net, we looked like pile-ups of campers.

A few of us slept. Most tossed and turned on the hard ground, rolling into cacti or a wayward cactus. Toward dawn, I was awakened by a person on the slow crawl on the plastic covering above my head turning to a drumbeat.

Even in foul-weather gear, there is nothing quite so quietly miserable as being woken up by a drumbeat.

And it was. The next day, the blueskies returned and the sun dried our clothes and warmed our spirits. The perils of the river diminished. One value I had not expected to hone on the expedi-

We came to Outward Bound with different abilities and strengths. We were uncoordinated when a skilled helms-

men brought us through a nasty rapid. Yet when someone less adept was having trouble, we found ourselves shouting encouragement rather than cursing.

The day of rock climbing and rappelling was the most exciting. The rappelling was to and feared mightily, finally came. My chemistry is being in a waterlogged raft for a day in freezing rain, then object fear to try to force rebellious feet to walk backward over the edge of a 150-foot waterfall. The rappelling was exhilarating and a few tears, we all did it.

It was at the rock climb that I witnessed an event that was both a metaphor for life and what Outward Bound stands for. A stockbroker had said he was going to quit his job and follow the weary look of his eyes. He started up and immediately began to have difficulty. He missed a foothold here, slipped there, groped unsuccessfully for a handhold. Before he was a third of the way up, he was out of breath, perspiring and his face was as red as a tomato. A narrow ledge and crawled up on it.

There he stopped, exhausted. He was arguing with himself in silent language, the profanities ringing off the canyon walls. That ledge represented his position, the refuge that was why he was there, which wouldn't do him any good, he could retrace his steps and fail or break through the mental barriers that held him hostage and climb upward.

He chose to go on. He found a crevice, where a handhold, used his knees when he was climbing, and he was able to pull himself to be top. When he reappeared a half an hour later, he was a changed man. He was dirty, sweaty and tired, but his eyes sparkled. "It's amazing how powerful a small foothold can be," he said.

The Outward Bound philosophy is that the ropes that bind us are the ropes we live within those confines. A wilderness expedition can show that almost anything is possible if we break through the limits we set for ourselves.

The writer is editor and publisher of

The writer is editor and publisher of The Hartford Courant.

HEY, WE GOT HERE AS SOON AS WE COULD, OKAY?

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CHAS. SCHAEFER

discreet for free-lance artists. In the absence of substantial government support, innovative projects require immense amounts of time spent in fundraising and public relations, often to the detriment of the work itself.

The materialist, consumerist society that America has become, so beautifully manifested in the Statue of Liberty celebration in New York, has rosen only for the stars, pop singers, glamoious conductors and prima donnas. The larger artistic community, which needs public support, is left out of the picture, out of business or into exile. Most of us would like to return but could do so only with a private source of income or a second, more lucrative profession.

It is the loss of the political and moral philosophy in the United States, it may be a long time before we celebrate the "Glorious Fourth" at home.

CHRISTINA KYRIKE

Where Was All That Jazz?

As an American journalist who is traveling in Europe, primarily to cover jazz festivals (Lugano, Umbria, Pescara) and the European presence of American musicians, it struck me, as I watched the Fourth of July celebrations for Lady Liberty on Swiss television, how completely the European press has been out of the proceedings in New York.

In Europe and Japan, people are aware of what this music means and its relationship to the true culture and identity of the United States.

Instead of Dizzy Gillespie and Lionel Hampton, we were given Neil Diamond and that corny Broadway chorography of "Fever." The European press syndrome for lack of something better.

We deserved something better.

At least Frank Sinatra supplied some class to the proceedings.

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By Daniel Southerland

BEIJING — Two British Na
ships arrived Friday in Shantou

The five-day visit is the first presidential call to China by a nuclear-armed

Navy ships was canceled more than a year ago over the issue of whet-

A diplomat said the British call could make it easier for

U.S. Navy to visit China, possibly next year. British Navy ships

one previous visit to China in 1980.

scribed as "goodwill" visitors, but British and U.S. navies attach

The Americans also view it

calls as a normal part of a developing U.S.-China military relationship, which includes some

agreements on U.S. arms to
China and extensive exchange
visits by high-ranking military

China sent Yang Dezhi, chief

staff of the People's Liberation Army, to the United States on this year. Hong Xuezhong, logistic

rector of the army, and Zhu
Zhen, commandant of Chinese
National Defense University, an

make separate visits to the United States before the end of the year.

China within the next six months or so by Caspar W. Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defense. It was

The British warships that arrived here on the afternoon of May 1

Friday are the destroyer Mahester and corvette Amazon. Neil Chinese nor British officials were from the two sides had

may now use the two sites had dressed the Chinese policy of allowing foreign military ven-

Like the United States, Bri-

The U.S. Navy canceled a sci-

uled visit to Shanghai last year; the Communist Party general secretary, Hu Yaobang, said that

U.S. ships would not be carrying nuclear weapons. Mr. Hu is a senior Foreign Ministry official.

China within the next six months or so by Caspar W. Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defense. It was

The British warships that arrived Friday are the destroyer *Maneliter* and corvette *Amazon*. Neil Chinese nor British officials we say how the two sides had discussed the Chinese policy of allowing foreign military vessels with nuclear weapons to visit China.

Like the United States, Britain refuses to confirm or deny whether its vessels carry nuclear armaments.

The U.S. Navy canceled a scheduled visit to Shanghai last year after the Communist Party general secretary, Hu Yaobang, said that U.S. ships would not be carrying nuclear weapons. Mr. Hu an

said then that the U.S. government had given assurances to this ef-

The U.S. State Department immediately denied that such asances had been given or that United States had changed its policy of refusing to comment on nuclear capabilities of its vesse

In the case of the British at the Chinese appear to have sis restated their policy without tending the British position of their confirming nor deny whether nuclear weapons aboard the vessels.

Other western navies — li Sweden, the Netherlands, and — made visits to Shanghai in this year. None of these navies fitted to carry nuclear weapons.

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to begin meeting in Tunis Thursday to discuss the crisis, it was announced Thursday that the meeting would be postponed for a while.

In the Arab world, the delay a definite sign of difficult political differences. Mr. Arafat had clashed to the relationship with Jordan, was heatedly opposed by Sheikh Khalaf, better known as Abu Iyad, the PLO's second-in-command and Farouk Kaddoumi, who functions as the organization's foreign minister.

XXXXXXXXXX

"He was very much a family man," Mr. Levine recalled. "I didn't drink. His profession was cocaine."

"As I sat there I created a character. A Latin man. A family man."

The two men became friends so Mr. Levine invited Mr. Ibanez-Miami to see his home, family and

When Mr. Ibanez arrived in Miami he saw Miguel's life, as constructed by the federal government and laid out by agents: a wife, servants, a luxurious beach house, a swimming pool, a car, a secretary.

"It was a seduction," Mr. Levin said. "There was a real relationship happening. The feelings are genuine. They have to be."

taken in, Mr. Ibanez agreed to the Bolivian jungle with Levine's pilot to sell them cocaine but as he was about to board the plane, Mr. Ibanez turned to his friend and said, "Something is wrong. Miguel."

A few hours later the agent seized 854 pounds of cocaine. M. Chavez and another cocaine dealer eventually were returned to the United States and sentenced to 1 year in prison. And according to

informers, Mr. Suárez, the head of the cocaine empire, put out a \$150,000 contract on Mr. Levine (L).

Nuclear Issue

By Daniel Southerland
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — Two British Navy ships arrived Friday in Shanghai. The free-day visit is the first to call to China by a nuclear-capable navy since a scheduled visit by U.S. Navy ships was canceled more than a year ago over the issue of whether the ships carried nuclear weapons.

A diplomat said the British could make it easier for U.S. Navy to visit China, perhaps next year. British Navy ships on previous visits to China, 1980.

The port calls are formally scheduled as "friendly" visits, but British and U.S. officials attach importance to them for symbolic reasons.

The Americans also visit

calls as a normal part of a developing U.S.-China military relationship, which includes some agreements on U.S. arms sales. China and extensive exchange visits by high-ranking military officials.

China sent Yang Dezhai, chief staff of the People's Liberation Army, to the United States earlier this year. Hong Xuechi, logistic director of the army, and Zhu Zhen, commandant of Chinese National Defense University, may make separate visits to the United States before the end of the year.

On the American side, Admiral James D. Watkins, chief of naval operations, visited China in April. A diplomat said that discussions are under way on a visit

The British warships that arrived Friday are the destroyer Mangle and corvette Amazon. Nai Chinese nor British officials we say how the two sides had dressed the Chinese policy of allowing foreign military use with nuclear weapons to visit (na).

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The U.S. Navy canceled a scheduled visit to Shanghai last year the Communist Party general retary, Hu Yaobang, said that U.S. ships would not be carrying nuclear weapons. Hu, his assistant, Wang Jiaxiang, and

The U.S. State Department immediately denied that such a report had been given or that the United States had changed its policy of refusing to comment on nuclear capabilities of its vessels.

In the case of the British the Chinese appear to have its changed policy without creating the British position of not confirming nor deny whether nuclear weapons aboard the vessels.

Other western navies — i.e. Sweden, the Netherlands, and the U.S. — made visits to Shanghai in this year. None of these navies ships fitted to carry nuclear weapons.

Dangerous Game

live, Marcello Ibanez-Vélez, a "Miguel" over dinner in Buenos Aires.

"He was very much a family man," Mr. Levine recalled. "I didn't drink. His profession was medicine."

"As I sat there I created a desire," said Mr. Levine.

"As a Latin man. A family man. A doctor. He doesn't drink. He is soft-spoken. Someone you can trust. Very decent."

The two men became friends as Mr. Levine invited Mr. Ibanez-Vélez to see his home, family and cocaine processing operation.

When Mr. Ibanez arrived in Miami to see Miguel's life, as constructed by the federal government and set out by agents, a wife, servants, pilots, a luxurious beach house and numerous cars and cars.

"It was a seduction," Mr. Levis said. "There was a real relationship appearing. The feelings are gone. They have to be."

Taken in by Mr. Ibanez agreed to go to the Bolivian jungle with Mervine's pilot to sell them cocaine but as he was about to board the plane, Mr. Ibanez turned to his wife. Levis recalls, and said, "Mr. Levis is wrong, Miguel, you're killing me."

A few hours later the aged man seized 85 pounds of cocaine. Mr. Ibanez and another cocaine dealer eventually were returned to the United States and sentenced to 10 years in prison. And, according to informers, Mr. Suarez, the head of the cocaine empire, put out

150,000 contract on Mr. Levist
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WEEKEND



"Porgy and Bess" in production at Glyndebourne: Damon Evans as Sportin' Life, Cynthia Haymon as Bess and Willard White as Porgy.

by David Stevens

GLYNDEBOURNE, England — It's a long way from Cardiff Row to the Sussex Downs — a little more than half a century ago — but the triumphal success of the Glyndebourne Festival Opera's production of George Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess" can be recorded as a red-letter day both in the history of Glyndebourne and for the composer's only opera.

For Glyndebourne, it is a real departure. Mozart is the patron saint of this festival, founded in 1934 by John Christie and his wife, the soprano Audrey Mildmay. Its repertoire ranges from the Baroque to Stravinsky and Britten and there have been ventures into Verdi, including this season's new production of "Simon Boccanegra." The Glyndebourne image is aristocratic — the gem of a theater built as a wing on a stately country house. Rolls Royces in the pasture parking lot, opera-lovers in evening dress picnicking on the lawn during the long intermission.

It might seem that Gershwin's "folk opera" about life in a black community with plenty of nothing would be anachronistic in such a setting. But Glyndebourne has a dead-serious professional image, too, compounded of generous rehearsal times, an emphasis on ensemble strength and a sense of artistic community — performance settle in here for the run of the festival, no fitting in and out to squeeze in other opera's about life in a black community with plenty of nothing would be anachronistic in such a setting. But Glyndebourne has a dead-serious professional image, too, compounded of generous rehearsal times, an emphasis on ensemble strength and a sense of artistic community — performance settle in here for the run of the festival, no fitting in and out to squeeze in other opera's

popularity in the form of a Broadway musical, with spoken dialogue and many cuts, which eased the need for extensive choral rehearsals and helped make it economically viable. Serious moves in the direction of Gershwin's original musical intentions began about 25 years ago, culminating in the mid-1970s in Loris Maes's recording of the full operatic version and the Houston Grand Opera's full-scale production (albeit, with body mimes) that toured the United States and Europe. Then last year, 50 years after its premiere, it reached the stage of the New York Metropolitan — although there were some complaints of excessive grandiosity.

At first, the theater and music crowds didn't know what to make of it. Some newspapers sent both their theater and music critics to the 1935 premiere, and in general it was the theater critics who praised while the music people were more reserved. But the Maes recording, the Houston and Met productions, and now Glyndebourne have surely laid to rest the "is it opera?" question.

Nor has "Porgy" been neglected in Europe. The celebrated touring production starring Leontyne Price and William Warfield in the early 1950s carried the word as far as Moscow (where later there were reports of a local bootleg production). The Vienna Volksoper, the Breuges Festival, the Toulouse opera, even the Budapest State Opera were among the theaters to put on productions, with or without American blacks in the cast. Despite widely varying production values — the Hungarians had some quaint notions about social habits in Cardiff Row, like hand-kissing — "Porgy" stood up well.

It would be hard to imagine a more integrated, dramatically cohesive and musically intense production than Glyndebourne's. Under British artistic direction — staged by Trevor Nunn, conducted by Simon Rattle, designed by John Gunter (set) and Sue Blane (costumes) — and with a cast largely drawn from the United States, but also from the Caribbean and England, this is a thorough and convincing restudy of the work that strips away many of its folkloric accretions. On the small Glyndebourne stage it acquires a powerfully concentrated effect, especially in the crucial choral scenes, and each role becomes a detailed character study.

The great Gershwin songs are still there, of course, but in their real content they seem to grow in musical and emotional impact. "I got plenty of nuttin'" and the "Bess, you is my woman now" duet grow out of their dramatic background with a lyrical ease and naturalness that a Puccini would not disdain. Integral parts of a score that gains from being done uncut, as it was here — which means a good three and half hours of music.

There are practical reasons why "Porgy and Bess" needed a half century to enjoy this kind of production. In 1935, black singers simply were not part of the operatic world. Gershwin had trouble finding the singers he wanted. Anne Brown, the original Bess, was a 22-year-old Juilliard School graduate. Todd Duncan, the original Porgy, was a music teacher in Washington, with some operatic experience in all-black companies and a solid repertoire of art songs. The Met did not hire black singers until the 1950s, but last year was able to cast important roles in its "Porgy and Bess" from its own roster — with Simon Estes and Grace Bumbry, both veterans of the Wagner Festival in Bayreuth.

Likewise, here, the all-black singing cast (the white parts are all speaking roles) is

rich in operatic experience. The superb Porgy is Willard White, a Jamaican bass-baritone who has been singing at Glyndebourne since 1976 and is familiar in European operatic centers. His imposing characterization of the crippled Porgy gained in dignity through one of Nunn's departures from "tradition." Instead of a goat cart or the kind of furniture-mover's dolly that Porgy usually rolls around on, he is upright most of the time, moving painfully on two sticks, one leg dangling twisted and useless.

Cynthia Haymon, who is scheduled to make her Covent Garden debut as Lin in Puccini's "Turandot" next year, was a beguilingly lyrical Bess, and natural and credible dramatically. Gregg Baker was the brutal Crown, a strapping giant physically and with thunderous baritone to match; it seemed quite sensible for Porgy to start his fight to the death with Crown by clubbing him in the head from behind. Sportin' Life, for years a role associated more with personality than voice, got plenty of both from the tenor Damon Evans, who distributed his "happy dust" with sinuous style and the right touch of tactlessness. Harshly Blackwell as Clara won the audience at the start with "Summertime." Cynthia Haymon as Serena and Bruce Hubbard as Jake also stood out in a large cast that was without noticeable weakness.

The sets and costumes were traditional enough. Gunter's Cardiff Row is convincing as a former mansion become a run-down, ill-repaired tenement, and he cleverly finessed the narrowness of the stage by having Porgy's room revolve to become visible or disappear as needed.

There are other reasons why Gershwin's opera has had to wait for its day. For a long time many people, and not only blacks, were upset by what they felt was an insulting portrayal of blacks by whites — Gershwin's brother Ira, and the author DuBois Heyward, Duke Ellington called it "black on stage, white everywhere else." The composer and music critic Virgil Thomson termed it "corroded folklore and halfway opera."

None of that seems to be important now, any more than the question of what genre of musical theater it fits into. "Porgy" succeeds the way opera must, through the power of its music to convey the emotional impact and the essential sincerity of its story. The final curtain at Saturday's first performance — here the term "festival quality" means something — brought the audience to its feet cheering.

William Weaver is a writer and translator who lives in Italy.

Rameau Rarity at Spoleto

By William Weaver

SPOLETO, Italy — Scholars and connoisseurs of music all agree: Rameau was a very great opera composer. But somehow that knowledge doesn't seem to have reached the usages of the world's theaters. So the opportunity to hear a Rameau opera is an occasion not to miss, and the announcement that the Festival of Two Worlds was to create a new production of "Plafis" immediately aroused the interest of music-lovers.

That interest was all the greater because Filippo Sanjust, who designed and staged a memorable production of Monteverdi's "Coronation of Poppea" here a few years ago, was to be responsible for the Rameau rarity.

Sanjust has the enviable ability to suggest no-nonsense elegance without cluttering the stage or encouraging his actors to exaggerated stimping and miming. In other words, he has a sense of style. It was everywhere evident in his "Plafis," which has proved one of the real successes of this 26th Spoleto festival. The farcical elements are suitably broad and simple (the antics of the prologue have a Shakespearean heft), the gods are elegant, the fly clouds of Olympus move gracefully.

Rameau's music is not easy, but Sanjust was lucky to have the

gifted young Mark Singer to guide — and inspire — the equally young and gifted festival orchestra. Singer also understands Rameau style, and while keeping a tight rein on his players, he allowed them to relish all the rich subtlety of the score, its imitative, imitative, imitative flow, its imaginative solo parts.

The singers were uneven. In the travesty title role, Bruce Brewer recalled the old Hollywood star Mary Boland. But his rich acting never prevented him from singing delightfully (and the aria, for all that this work is a comedy, are as complex and demanding as those of any tragédie-ballet). Beverly Hoch, in the important role of La Folie, revealed a clear, icy, cutting voice — a Zerlina voice, in other words — and she used it to telling effect. Others ranged from adequate to good.

But the real star on stage was the Westminster Choir, agile, alert, always accurate and musical. It is a mainstay of the festival and allows Spoleto to program works that with the usual, bureaucratic, Italian opera-house chorus would be impossible. This was not, perhaps, a perfect performance of "Plafis," but it was — thanks largely to chorus and orchestra — always enjoyable, justifying the festival's faith and courage.

William Weaver is a writer and translator who lives in Italy.

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Vajda Turns to Dostoyevsky

by Michael T. Kaufman

NARSZAW — The thing that most impressed Andrzej Wajda as he adapted "Crime and Punishment" for the stage was how accurately prophetic Dostoyevsky's novel had been in projecting the Polish director terms the contemporary of theatrical crimes. When Raskolnikov killed the old man moneylender, it was in the style of century, a murder to justify a theory. 50-year-old film and theater director as he sat in the garden of his Warsaw discussing the production that his son, the Stary Theatre of Krakow, is ending at the Perspolis Summer festival at Purchase, New York.

Wajda explained how the protagonist Raskolnikov's defense of justifying his crime to an article that the impoverished St. Petersburg student writes before directing the crime, struck him as a contemporary. "Who can kill and who cannot?" Wajda, "How familiar I find the theme. From Hitler's extermination camps to the newest political murders, all of them is the same argument authorized, permissible spilling of blood. One point in the book, Porfiry Petrovich the prosecutor to whom Raskolnikov justifies his killings, ironically ex-

presses thanks that the student's theory was relatively modest. Wajda quoted the line, "It's a good thing that you, sir, murdered only the old woman, because if you had thought up some worse theory, well..." The director paused a second to shed the character, then added: "Unfortunately, significantly worse theories have been invented and enacted."

"It seems to me that the particular cry of Dostoyevsky was to warn us of a time that was coming — a time that is now here — when it is not only a bizarre student who kills two old ladies to realize a point, but terrorists in almost every city who are ready to kill anyone. They believe they are honest men and they defend their acts by citing a new general view that killing is justified by theory."

Wajda, who is best known in the West for his such films as "Man of Iron," "Man of Marble," "Danton" and "Love in Germany," has over the past 25 years alternated between film work and directing the Stary Theatre. The two activities, he said, are as distinct as sculpture and painting. "When I am in the theater, I forget that I ever directed a film, and when I am directing a film, there is nothing that I bring to it from my theater experience."

The theater production of "Crime and Punishment," first staged in 1964, is a case in point. Wajda cut back on the

Continued on page 8



Andrzej Wajda.

Donatello: an indelible Mark

by Susan Lunsden

FLORENCE — When Donatello died here in 1466 at the age of 80, he had indelibly marked not only the art of his generation but also the lives of three generations of artists and the course of the Renaissance. The sculptor had preceded his architect Filippo Brunelleschi and his painter Sandro Botticelli in the early mastery of the new style. In the end, it was Donatello's talent and his role in the development of the Renaissance in the Medici gardens of San Marco that marked the beginning of the Renaissance.

Donatello's works were filled with a sense of life and movement. He was long associated with other sculptors of the Renaissance, including Lorenzo Ghiberti, Nanni di Banco, della Robbia, Jacopo della Quercia, and the Rossellino brothers Bernardo and Antonio. All are now featured at the Palazzo Strozzi in an exhaustive exhibition "Donatello e i Suoi" (Donatello and His People).

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London east of old Masters

by Max Wykes-Joyce

ONDON — Each summer the National Gallery commissions an established British artist to rework through the national collection, select 30 or more and hang them in the order and design of his choice. Previous selections have included R.B. King, Francis Bacon and Andy Warhol. This year's is Patrick Caulfield, who has long specialized in intimate portraits painted in an uncompromising spirit. The only bounds he sets himself are in the video interview with the artist, John McEwan that is part of the exhibition not "to have any angels, or pictures that told a specific story."

"I was left with landscapes, portraits, and still life," he continues. Examples such as among the 34 works in an exhibition entered by a corridor that is flanked, at gallery's invitation, by two of Caulfield's recent paintings, "Landscape" and "Still Life" in an interior.

Among the landscapes are the predictable of Turner and Constable, among the surreal landscapes are "The Storm," by the surrealist Nandor Varga-Diaz de la Haza (1897-76), "Storm over Housford" by Robert Rauschenberg (1925-1990), and the most expected "Landscape with a Footbridge" by Albrecht Dürer (c. 1480-1528).

Among portraits, the most attractive is Raphael's "Portrait of Sessena Landini," the surprising Cézanne's hideously bad portrait of the Painter's Father, which has been selected to contrast with the "An Old Woman" by Johannes Vermeer (c. 1635-1680).

The most interesting works in the show are those that might be termed genre-paintings, which two are especially fine: "The Young Schoolmistress" by J.M.W. Turner (1775-1840), and "The Young Schoolmistress" by J.M.W. Turner (1775-1840), and "The Young Schoolmistress" by J.M.W. Turner (1775-1840).

It is among other than the prime masters, however, that one finds some of the most exciting works in the show — notably "Rebecca and Eliezer at the Well" by Carlo Maratta (1625-1713), a portrait of the artist, and "The Young Schoolmistress" by J.M.W. Turner (1775-1840).

telius and Dares, Marco Dente Ravenna, at Colnaghi.

The only documented Donatello relief, the Coslin Madonna, is also in the show. Given by the artist to a Florentine doctor in 1456 and sold by the family three centuries later to an English nobleman, the masterpiece languished for another 300 years in a series of English country houses until it was acquired by the Victoria and Albert Museum in 1976. Its showing in Florence is regarded as a brief, happy homecoming.

Centennial fever has flushed a "new" Donatello out of the Florentine woodwork. The Madonna della Misericordia, the masterpiece hidden in the chapel of Le Murate, a Florentine prison formerly a convent for nuns of noble family. When a new prison was built recently in the suburbs and the old structure vacated, students rushed in for a look at the carvings. The exquisite marble relief of the Madonna and Child was quickly claimed as a late (1457) work of Donatello by Giorgio Benvenuto, the co-curator of the show at the Forte Belvedere. The attribution was based on its similarity to the Donatello torso in the Siena cathedral, but is not without opposition by other Florentine art historians. Originality is the Donatello's forte, and the work is said by Desiderio da Settignano, whose fetching bambini motif resembles those of Donatello's.

As well as the new attributions, there are the restorations, particularly the gilded bronze bust of San Rossore on loan from the Museo Nazionale di San Matteo in Pisa. Although it is a reliquary that once contained the head of a Christian martyr, it is often considered the first portrait-bust of the Renaissance. There is also the restored polychrome wood statue of San Girolamo. More obvious is Donatello's penultimate Madonna with child, a work temporarily bending her feet, a sure sign of restoration work in progress.

Perhaps the most dramatic feature is the showing of four major Crucifixions of the Renaissance together for the first time. According to Vasari, the first (1408-10) by Donatello was criticized by Brunelleschi for having the body of a peasant. Whereupon the younger sculptor challenged his friend to do better. When Donatello finally saw the cool classic beauty of Brunelleschi's Crucifixion, he dropped everything, including the group of eggs he had for his dinner. As well as these two legendary works, there is one by Michelozzo (1435-40) and a later one (1450) attributed to Donatello. These represent the evolution in his lifetime from the late Gothic to the full Renaissance style.

"Donatello e i Suoi," Forte Belvedere, 10 A.M. to 7 P.M. except Mondays until Sept. 7.

The Madonna was not an isolated subject in his history. In fact, his long career, from the sacred and the profane is the subject of a most original exhibition in the Sala Bianca of the Pitti Palace. The icono-



Donatello's Chelina Madonna

graphical journey begins with Giotto and ends with Giorgio de Chirico — all quite triumphantly in the interpretation of the curator Mariella Mosco.

More than any other literary or artistic figure, the Madonna — Mary Magdalene — represents the traditional ambiguity about the identity of women in Italian society. Yet, the Madonna's personality was obscure even in its New Testament origins. Whether she was the harlot who dried Christ's feet with her hair, or the sister of Martha or the follower of Christ, or all in one, is uncertain. What is clear is that she was isolated from patriarchal Hebrew society for her actions and became a Christian martyr and saint for abandoned women and children.

Like the seven sons of the Biblical Madonna, the first show is divided into seven sections illustrating all her images from penitence to ecstasy. Historically, the Madonna's modern evolution begins with Pietro Lorenzetti in the 14th century who was the first to give her the robes of passion. Previously, the Madonna was usually identified by her long hair covering her emaciated body like a cloak. By the 16th century, she had become voluptuous and ecstatic particularly in the works of Titian, Tintoretto, Simon Vouet and Abraham Bloemaert.

The last of the 134 works of art is a delightfully irreverent ink drawing by the 20th-century artist Gino Bonichi, entitled "La Mezza delle Maddalene" (1931). It shows a church full of modern Rome courtesans praying, in front of post-Baroque, offering time to a nervous priest.

"La Madonna Tre Sacra e Profana," Palazzo Pitti, 10 A.M. to 7 P.M. except Mondays until Sept. 7.

Susan Lunsden writes about the arts from Florence.

The Silver of Byzantium

BALTIMORE — Our visual knowledge of the art of the distant past has expanded dramatically in this century as a result of countless chance finds and illicit digs that have yielded hundreds of thousands of works of art. Unfortunately, such digs also mean untold destruction — scattering the evidence provided by the archaeological context, physically destroying many fragile artifacts such as textiles and ivories, which the diggers are ill-equipped to handle, and seriously distorting our perception of history.

An unusual exhibition at the Walters Art Gallery on the occasion of the 17th International Byzantine Congress, which is scheduled for the United States for the first time

SOURIN MELIKIAN

Aug. 3-8, gives unprecedented insight into what such digs and so-called accidental finds can do to entire aspects of an ancient culture — though that is not the direct purpose of the show, "Silver From Early Byzantium: The Kaper Koron and Related Treasures" (through Aug. 17) puts side by side for the first time the chalices, patens, ewers and other objects, used in the celebration of Eastern Christian liturgy, that were supposedly found in four different "treasures" in about 1910 in northern Syria.

The names of the places with which each find was associated by the dealer who sold the items — Stuma and Riha, two small villages west of Aleppo; the city of Hama; and Antioch, the metropolis of Syrian Christianity — have become embedded in the history of what is called Byzantine art. The great curator of the exhibition, Maria M. M. Mango, who wrote the catalog as a scholarly essay, has gone over the evidence relating to the connection between each treasure and its supposed location. She compares testimonies, digs up virtually every unpublished private correspondence, and carefully traces as many descendants of the dramatic persons as possible.

At the end of an analysis so bristling with detail that it takes several careful readings before one begins to feel at home with the subject, it becomes fairly clear that the sagacious knave breaking up the treasure, and the alleged origins have little more to substantiate than each vendor's word. Largely by matching objects, M. Mango convincingly argues that the "Riha Treasure," of which the greater part landed in Washington, the "Stuma Treasure," of which four pieces entered the British Museum, and the "Antioch Treasure," of which the better part found its way into the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, were all part of a single find. Her thesis is that it came to light in the present-day village Kurin, close to Stuma and Riha — the ancient Kaper Koron, as the name appears on several objects. Gary Viles, the Byzantine scholar whose idea it was to hold such an exhibition and who edited M. Mango's text, accepts her argument without any of



The "Homs" vase.

the reservations expressed by the writer herself in her conclusion.

Whether other specialists concur or not, the conclusion of the exhibition and accompanying essay is that they expose the sloppiness so often displayed by art historians whose primary material comes from unrecorded digs via the art market. They accept hearsay as fact. Still more important to an understanding of early cultures is the picture of Syria that emerges from the exhibition. Every line in the catalog and every item in the show prove the consistency and originality of the silversmith's art in Syria, the greatest in the East outside Iran in the period preceding the advent of Islam in the seventh century.

The shapes are characterized by what could be called calligraphic simplicity. The sixth-century chalices are typical. They are constructed of the broad bowl with walls curving slightly inward at the top, resting on trumpet-shaped stands, often with compressed knobs breaking up the trumpet shape. This is an Eastern type of construction that can be traced to much earlier times. In profile, the bowls, which clearly existed as free-standing types, are unlike anything known from the Greek territories of the Byzantine empire. The bold use of bands of inscription on otherwise undecorated vessels, emphasizing the purity of the forms, is equally typical of the Syrian silversmith's art.

This is not to say that Syrian silversmiths rejected figurative art. Two patens, one lent by Istanbul and the other by the Dumbarton Oaks collection in Washington, are covered with scenes of the Communion of the Apostles (the Last Supper) in low relief. They are done in very different styles, though M. Mango convincingly argues that they were "manufactured, decorated and stamped in the same workshop."

The Istanbul piece is astonishing in its anticipation of some trends of Western medieval art. The dancing movement of some of the figures, as well as their elongation, recurs in early Romanesque bas-reliefs in southern France — Toulouse, among other places. The Dumbarton Oaks paten is in a figurative style that comes close to the styles known from Byzantine art of undoubted Greek manufacture, without really resembling any of them.

A third style is illustrated by the famous Louvre museum vase, or ewer, as M. Mango characterizes it. It was found in the ruins of a Syrian village church, but is usually referred to as the Homs vase. The author notes the many features, technical and stylistic, that it shares with other silver pieces found in Syria, and writes convincingly that it "is often attributed to Constantinople because of its superior quality."

The conclusion that springs to mind — which M. Mango does not formulate, perhaps out of courtesy to the members of the Byzantine Congress — is that the word "Byzantine" applied to such art is misleading. At best it describes the political dominion of Christianized Greece over a Semitic country that spoke Syriac — then the vernacular of most of the Semitic Near East, including Palestine — and used Greek for scientific or ceremonial purposes only, much as medieval Europe used Latin. At worst, it is a complete misnomer, with its ambiguous connotation suggesting Greek art and culture.

The architecture of Syria at this period is strikingly different from that of Greece. The basilicas at Qalat Sam'an do not remotely resemble anything Greek, nor do any of the northern Syrian churches admirably analyzed half a century ago by the French scholar Jean Lassus in his monumental study "Les Eglises de la Syrie du Nord." Yet they too continue to be featured in books on "Byzantine art."

Even such remarkable achievements as the Baltimore show and its catalog essay may not be enough to change deeply ingrained beliefs, inherited from the European past, that Greece was the center of the ancient world.



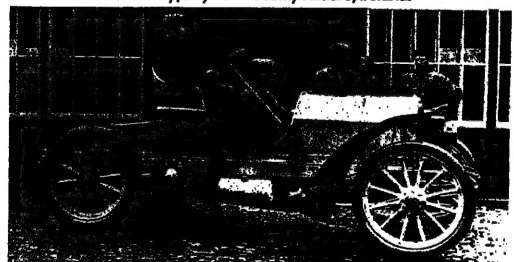
A chalice, 542 A.D.

Herald Tribune

The International Herald Tribune invites you to attend the

GORDON BENNETT VETERAN & VINTAGE CAR RALLY

Saturday, July 19 in County Kildare, Ireland.



Janaty, Winner of the Gordon Bennett Cup, July 2, 1903. On his 50th birthday, Mercedes car: Time 6 hrs. 39 mins. Average 53.66 miles (89.58 km) per hour.

In 1900, James Gordon Bennett Jr., founder of the International Herald Tribune, created the first international automobile race.

Eighty cars, representing England, Germany, France and Sweden, will participate in the 1986 Gordon Bennett Veteran and Vintage Automobile Rally. Motorists driving cars built between 1903 and 1945 will follow the 369 mile (594 km) course of the 1903 Irish race. Departure will be at 10:46 a.m., July 19 from the Montague Hotel, Portlaoise, near Dublin.

The 1986 Gordon Bennett



Rally is part of a nine-day, three part festival from July 12 to July 20 commemorating the 1903 rally as well as the 100th anniversary of the motor car.

On July 12 and 13, an exhibition of cars from each of the last 100 years will be held at the Royal Dublin Society Exhibition Center (RDS), Main Hall, Dublin.

All events are organized by the Irish Veteran and Vintage Car Club Ltd. (IIVCC). For additional information contact the IHT in Paris — Tel.: 46.37.93.92, or the IIVCC in Dublin — Tel.: 96.33.66.

Noteworthy Participants in the 1986 Gordon Bennett Rally

- 1901 de Dion-Bouton — Ireland's oldest motor car in running condition.
- 1903 Mercedes — Similar to the winner of the 1903 race.
- 1904 Darracq — One of the pioneers of the French motor industry.
- 1914 Ford T — One of Henry Ford's famous models.

The Young Schoolmistress by Chardin, chosen by Patrick Caulfield.

since, as he has made clear in a catalog illustration, the painting as we know it was originally the right-hand segment of a composition more than twice as wide.

"The Artist's Eye: Patrick Caulfield," Survey Room, National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, WC2, through Aug. 10.

Using the National Gallery show as an appetizer, one may embark on a feast of Old Master shows in London. Matthiessen has mounted his third show of the Baroque, with an excellent catalog sold in aid of the National Art-Collectors Fund. Among the 34 works, the Italian masters of the Baroque are fully represented — Giovanni Benedetto Castiglione (1609-65) with "Journey of Abraham and his Family into Canaan," Salvator Rosa (1615-73) with "A Beggar's Encampment," and a "Scene of Witches" painted on slate, similar in theme to that recently acquired for the National Gallery from the Althorp Collection; Giovanni Lanfranco (1582-1647) with "The Rest on the Flight" (into Egypt), a tight, comparatively early work; and Maria Theresia (1615-89) with "David Playing the Harp Before Saul," a large work recently rediscovered in an Argentinean collection.

It is among other than the prime masters, however, that one finds some of the most exciting works in the show — notably "Rebecca and Eliezer at the Well" by Carlo Maratta (1625-1713), a portrait of the artist, and "The Young Schoolmistress" by J.M.W. Turner (1775-1840).

"Baroque III, 1620-1700," Matthiessen Fine Arts, 111 Madison Ave., 10017, New York, 212-677-1511, 571, through Aug. 15.

Salvator Rosa is among 44 artists in a show of Old Master drawings at Colnaghi's, but though the majority are Italian they are mostly pre- or post-Baroque. Notable among the early works is a rare pen, ink and wash drawing of Apollo driving the chariot of the sun by Lelio Orsi de Novati (1511-87), similar in theme to one in the royal collection at Windsor; and a superb "Adoration of the Shepherds" by Annibale Carracci (1560-1609).

Among the non-Italian works are a pair of designs for chapel decorations by the Spanish Sebastian de Herrera Barroco (1615-71) and a chalk, ink and wash drawing of "The Way to Calvary," one of three preparatory sketches by Jacob Jordaens (1593-1678) for his altarpiece in the church of St. Francis Xavier, Antwerp. Among post-Baroque works is a master drawing of a vest by Giovanni-Baptista Piranesi (1720-83).

Colnaghi's has been a prizeliner since 1960; in an event independent of the drawing show is its annual exhibition of master prints, in which Piranesi the etcher is represented by eight architectural works. The show of 142 exhibits is remarkable for including the complete set of 63 engravings by Rosa, in addition to several individual items from the Duke of Devonshire's collection at Chatsworth. Among the individual Chatsworth prints are "The Campane Silve," after Raphael by the Rome printmaker Agostino Veneziano (fl. 1516-36) and what must be the first recorded boning print, "Eustachius and Dura" indulging in fistfights, by the early 16th-century artist Marco Dente da Ravenna.

"Old Master Drawings" and "Master Prints, Fifteenth to Nineteenth Century," P & D Colnaghi, 14 Old Bond Street, W1, both through July 25.

Max Wykes-Joyce writes regularly in the IHT on London art exhibitions.

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Centerior Energy was the most active NYS

Admission

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Friday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Market Index (Continued)

NYSE Composite Index: 2,814.12 (+10.12)

Dow Jones Industrial Average: 2,814.12 (+10.12)

S&P 500 Index: 2,814.12 (+10.12)

NASDAQ Composite Index: 2,814.12 (+10.12)

NYSE Volume: 1,234,567,890

NYSE Transactions: 1,234,567,890

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U.S. Futures

July 11

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Consolidation Seen in Arms Industry

Ralph Varabedian
Los Angeles Times Service

ANGELIS — Lockheed Corp. is expected to announce a \$1.2-billion agreement to acquire Hughes Aircraft Co. this week, the beginning of what analysts expect to be a period of consolidation in the defense industry during the next few years.

Lockheed is seeking to gain production and distribution levels of the process, a defense interest on about a par with large military contractors, such as McDonnell Douglas Corp., and to reduce competition in space.

Even before the Lockheed-Sundt merger was announced, the industry trend was toward consolidation. In 1985, the five largest American military contractors received 72.5 percent of all contracts, compared with 19.6 percent in 1982. The top 100 contractors received 70 percent of all contracts in 1985, up from 65.9 percent in 1982.

The recently announced merger of Burroughs Corp. and Sperry Corp. combined two major computer manufacturers.

Defense business is hard to do, says Richard DeLauer, undersecretary of defense, policy and planning. Competing for large military contracts is a tough business, and Congress has given contractors a lot of help.

Defense business is hard to do, says Richard DeLauer, undersecretary of defense, policy and planning. Competing for large military contracts is a tough business, and Congress has given contractors a lot of help.

of excess capacity in it, and with fewer programs being chased by more money, you are going to have to do some consolidation," said David J. Smith, an aerospace analyst at Sanford C. Bernstein & Co. "In consolidation, industry cuts costs and contracts, and the defense industry doing right now."

Power is going to get centered in production and distribution levels of the process, a defense interest on about a par with large military contractors, such as McDonnell Douglas Corp., and to reduce competition in space.

Even before the Lockheed-Sundt merger was announced, the industry trend was toward consolidation. In 1985, the five largest American military contractors received 72.5 percent of all contracts, compared with 19.6 percent in 1982. The top 100 contractors received 70 percent of all contracts in 1985, up from 65.9 percent in 1982.

The recently announced merger of Burroughs Corp. and Sperry Corp. combined two major computer manufacturers.

Defense business is hard to do, says Richard DeLauer, undersecretary of defense, policy and planning. Competing for large military contracts is a tough business, and Congress has given contractors a lot of help.

The largest of these include Trane Corp., E-Systems Inc., Westinghouse Corp., Linco Industries Inc. and "Local" Corp., the company Lockheed bought in its friendly takeover offer for Sanden. Many smaller companies also will become takeover targets.

Integration of these companies into major prime contractors will not necessarily reduce the number of companies producing equipment, analysts say.

But a prime contractor that needs an electronic system for an aircraft, for example, would be more inclined to award the business to its own subsidiary than to an outside bidder.

The other problem is that the Pentagon will face a new, more powerful multimillionaire for many of the electronic goods that it used to purchase from small companies.



The surroundings are modest for Norman Schiff, manager of the "Incubators" attached to the University of Maryland.

Stores Sweetens Offer Associated Dry Goods

Associated Press
ST. LOUIS, Mo. — May 1st Stores Co. has raised its stock-price proposal to \$27.50 per share, up from \$25.00, in an effort to lure investors.

The company, which has a market value of \$2.7 billion, is being acquired by a group of investors led by David C. Pines, a publicist who wrote the proposal.

to Associated on Thursday, saying that the bid of the industry's common stock for each of Associated's 33 million common shares outstanding.

Joseph J. Schumacher, a spokesman for Associated in New York, confirmed that a new offer had been received Thursday evening, but said Associated had not yet considered the offer.

Earlier Thursday, Associated said it had had talks with May 1st Stores Co. but the company had not been able to agree on a price. Associated's board of directors opposed the offer, which was for \$25.00 per share.

Mr. Pines' letter noted that the proposed offer would be for 100 million shares of Associated stock, valued at \$2.75 billion, a 13.3 percent increase from second-quarter earnings of \$14.9 million, or \$1.05 per share, with \$1.05 in earnings and \$1.05 in dividends, for a total of \$2.10 per share.

House Reports Gain in Earnings

Associated Press
NEW YORK — House of Representatives reported a 13.3 percent increase in earnings for the second quarter, with earnings of \$1.05 per share, up from \$0.92 per share in the first quarter.

The company, which has a market value of \$2.7 billion, is being acquired by a group of investors led by David C. Pines, a publicist who wrote the proposal.

By Nell Henderson
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — In a cluster of districts in the Washington area, the House of Representatives is planning to build a new office building, a project that is being managed by the University of Maryland.

The project is being managed by the University of Maryland, which is a leader in the field of small business development.

Incubators' Hatching Small Businesses in U.S.

nomio development, offer special assistance and equipment to advanced technology firms.

The University of Maryland is planning to build a new office building, a project that is being managed by the University of Maryland.

The project is being managed by the University of Maryland, which is a leader in the field of small business development.

BUSINESS PROFILE / David Putnam, Chairman of Columbia Pictures

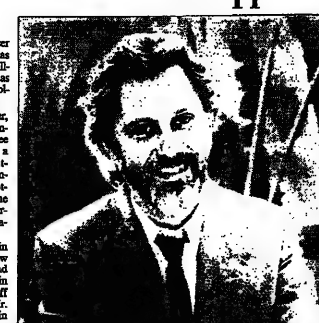
The Search for Box-Office Appeal and Quality

By Geraldine Fabricant
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As the producer of such highly acclaimed films as "Chariots of Fire" and "The Killing Fields," David Putnam has won the best reputations in Hollywood.

But will the British producer, newly hired as chairman of Columbia Pictures, be the right man to lead the studio's recovery from a string of box office disappointments?

Putnam, 52, is a man of many talents. He has produced some of the most successful films of the last decade, including "Chariots of Fire" and "The Killing Fields."



David Putnam, producer of 'Chariots of Fire.'

Typically, when a studio is in such a difficult spot it picks a new head executive whose background is in mass-market programming in television. That approach paid off for Columbia when it hired Mr. Price and for Warner Brothers in recruiting Robert Daly.

Columbia, however, is betting that Mr. Putnam can use the same hands-on skills that enabled him to produce a collection of sophisticated movies to oversee production of a wider range of films.

Mr. Putnam is not the first independent producer to be hired to lead a major studio, but most of those who have been chosen in the past have records of turning out movie mainstream, commercially popular fare.

While his films have been critically acclaimed and profitable, they are not in the box-office league of such films as "The Karate Kid" and "The Rocky" series, pictures that have grossed more than \$100 million each.

Hollywood has depended heavily on the ranks of producers to survive. The profits from a single big hit, such as "Hillbilly Country," can offset the losses from several flops, and indeed, 7 out of 10 Hollywood films lose money.

Mr. Putnam himself has frequently expressed his dislike for much of the mass-market American cinema. And he thinks he can make a profitable studio without resorting to the "me-too" formula films with endless sequels.

There is no reason that if you had a run of made films, you couldn't have a very profitable studio, he said. "Killing Fields" cost \$14 million; it netted \$16 million, that the cycle is about to change."

He has a perception of what he wants Columbia to be: "Humanistic without being sentimental and entertaining without being condescending."

His resignation, announced Thursday, came after a few associates behind the scenes had been talking with him about the possibility of his leaving the company.

Mr. Putnam believes there is a need for a new kind of studio, one that is not just a place to make movies but a place to make good movies.

Mr. Putnam appears unafraid of the challenge. "There is no reason that if you had a run of made films, you couldn't have a very profitable studio, he said. "Killing Fields" cost \$14 million; it netted \$16 million, that the cycle is about to change."

He has a perception of what he wants Columbia to be: "Humanistic without being sentimental and entertaining without being condescending."

Kapoor Resigns From Chairmanship of Lotus

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Mitchell D. Kapoor, whose influence in the industry extends far beyond his own company, is frequently referred to as the "godfather" of the computer industry.

Mr. Kapoor, 52, is the founder of Apple Computer Inc. and has been a major force in the development of the personal computer.

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Mr. Kapoor, 52, is the founder of Apple Computer Inc. and has been a major force in the development of the personal computer.

PANY NOTES

Associated Press
NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange reported a 13.3 percent increase in earnings for the second quarter, with earnings of \$1.05 per share, up from \$0.92 per share in the first quarter.

The company, which has a market value of \$2.7 billion, is being acquired by a group of investors led by David C. Pines, a publicist who wrote the proposal.

Storage Technology Corp. said it has reached an agreement with its creditors on a reorganization plan to emerge from Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection. The plan includes the payment of \$140 million in cash and the issuance of new shares of \$285 million in 10-year notes at 12.5 percent interest.

TAT, Japan's top computer, said it would build a new integrated-circuit plant in Oregon, to be completed next year. It said it would build the plant in Oregon, to be completed next year.

At TAT, prestige is derived from the university connection rather than the furnishings, which include wooden chairs, beat-up couches, blackboard and peephole wall coverings and carpeting.

The TAT program has been a "very important part of this company's making it today," Flores said. "A small business is always on the fine edge. You can use any help you can get."

Mr. Morales, of the incubator, said he and his partners had established one in the last two years, growing to 148 operations in 33 states and two Canadian provinces, Mr. Morales said.

Company Results

news and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Company	1985	1986
Chrysler	1,100	1,200
General Motors	1,200	1,300
Ford	1,300	1,400
Chrysler	1,100	1,200
General Motors	1,200	1,300
Ford	1,300	1,400

Company	1985	1986
Chrysler	1,100	1,200
General Motors	1,200	1,300
Ford	1,300	1,400
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Chrysler	1,100	1,200
General Motors	1,200	1,300
Ford	1,300	1,400
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General Motors	1,200	1,300
Ford	1,300	1,400

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(Continued from Back Page)

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Gains Despite U.S. Rate Cut

By the Staff from Deutsche Welle
FRANKFURT — The dollar rose Friday, despite the half-point rate cut in the overnight rate.

The dollar's recovery was also due to the fact that the reduction of the rate was expected. In fact, the rate was cut by half a point instead of the one point that had been expected.

McGregory attributed the dollar's recovery to the fact that the rate was cut by half a point instead of the one point that had been expected.

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London Dollar Rates

Currency	Rate
Deutsche mark	2.36
Swiss franc	1.50
French franc	6.55
Italian lire	1,936
Spanish peseta	166.64

Source: Reuters

the British pound, which closed at \$1.4975, down from \$1.5165.

"Already the market is starting to talk about another discount-rate cut, and if West Germany and Japan do not cut their rates soon, and they might not if the dollar remains firm, we could see the dollar to have its downward trend," Mr. McGroarty said.

Earlier, the dollar closed in London at \$2.1832 DM, up from Thursday's close of \$2.1743. Movement against the yen was more limited, with the dollar finishing at 161.28 yen, up from 160.35.

The pound also lost ground against the dollar, closing at \$1.5045, down from \$1.5155.

In other European trading, the dollar was fixed Friday in Frankfurt at 2.1824 DM, up from 2.1725 at Thursday's closing, at 161.65 yen, up from 160.09; at 70.020 French francs, up from 69.715; and at 1,7963 Swiss francs, up from 1.7745.

The dollar also gained against

U.K. Inflation At 20-Year Low

LONDON — Britain's annual inflation rate has slipped to the lowest level for almost 20 years, falling to 2.5 percent in June, government figures showed Friday.

The retail price index fell 0.1 percent in June, reducing the rate for 12 months from the 2.8 percent recorded in May.

The June figure, which was the lowest since November 1967, when inflation stood at 2 percent, was helped by lower house loans.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government has made curbing inflation the main plank of its economic strategy since it came to power in 1979. The retail price index, which has been a sharp rise in the unemployment rate, now at 13.7 percent.

The emerging microeconomics have their own characteristics. For one thing, the rate of the retail price index is not as high as it used to be.

There are also concerns about the aging business cycle, with the danger that there will be a major downturn by year end. This World Bank country. Finally, many worry that monetary policy will tighten to check the threat of inflation, which will stem from the falling dollar and a recovery in oil prices.

On balance, however, the large majority of economists are holding their cautiously optimistic view.

Canada's Jobless Rate Falls

OTTAWA — Canada's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell to 5.5 percent in June from 5.6 percent in May, Statistics Canada said Friday. It was 10.5 percent in June last year.

BANKS: Competition Forces U.S. Institutions to Lose Their WASPish Look

(Continued from first finance page)

the promotions. Yet in dozens of instances, the same theme comes through: Desegregation has forced large banks to engage in new activities that require skilled executives.

Even those who discussed the issue seemed uncomfortable. Most insisted that the banks were not being forced to change, but were responding to the needs of the market.

Little hard data is available to indicate just how well represented ethnic Americans are in the upper levels of management. But one source is a survey of 4,350 senior executives conducted earlier in the 1970s.

Mr. Terraciano said there are other factors besides increased competition, including a change in attitudes among ethnic groups. "Enough time has elapsed for the education process to work," he said, explaining that the children of immigrants usually go into the professions, such as law and medicine, while only the next generation joins the corporate world.

Mr. Terraciano of Chase Manhattan is responsible not only for corporate lending here and abroad, but also for investment banking and "electronic products." At Chase, the succession of four CEOs has been a steady stream of non-Jews. Mr. Terraciano, Mr. Ryan, Robert R. Douglas, another vice chairman, and Thomas G. Labrecque, president and No. 2 man, contrasts sharply with the bank's past, when its top management was a bulwark of the Protestant establishment.

Many bankers are confident that the changes will continue. They fear the canon that every bit of bias has been eradicated from the banking system. Mr. Berkovich said, "But from my own observation we've gone a long way."

side New York and the Northeast have also opened their senior ranks to ethnic Americans. Two big California banks — Bank of America and Security Pacific — were founded by immigrants, but now have a smaller proportion of ethnic executives than in earlier days.

Although few blacks, Hispanic people or women have reached the top-ranked positions in commercial banking, some have moved into third-level senior executive positions, a title that can be held by several hundred people out of the tens of thousands of employees at the largest U.S. banks.

Mr. Berkovich, co-author of the book "Jews in the Protestant Establishment," believes that ultimately black and Hispanic women will advance more easily than men into the top levels of management in banking and other fields — because it will be easier for them to assimilate themselves to the masculine culture that dominates the corporate world.

Bankers cite the new competition in banking as the most important reason that ethnic executives are moving into top management. Twenty years ago, the leading banks were passive organizations that sought deposits and made loans mostly to major corporations, which chose their banks largely on the basis of social ties.

But conditions began to change in the 1970s. Corporate treasurers realized that they could substantially increase their companies' earnings by getting the best interest rates possible on their deposits and by borrowing at cheaper rates than the banks offered. They began to shop around for the best deals, and eventually bypassed the banking system, lending and borrowing directly among themselves.

A handful of major banks out-

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A handful of major banks out-

EUROMARKETS

Action to Discount-Rate Cut Is Muted

CHRISTOPHER PIZZEY
FRANKFURT — The Eurobond market is still weak and the Federal Reserve Board could lower the rate further.

Activity in the primary market remained subdued with no pure dollar straight bonds being launched.

Each \$1,000 bond has two warrants attached, one exercisable into VW shares and the other exercisable into seven shares. The exercisable price was 490 Deutsche marks per share compared with Friday's close in Frankfurt of 484 DM.

The issue jumped to trade at a premium well over the par issue

price and closed at around 105. "VW is a rare sight in the market. If they do something and you buy it, you nearly always make money," one source commented.

In other activity, PepsiCo Inc. issued a 100-million Eurobond paying 100 percent over five years and priced at 100.4. The borrower was Banca Commerciale Italiana.

The issue did not appear to attract much initial interest from investors and it ended outside the total loss of 1 1/2 percent at a discount of about 2 1/2.

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The issue jumped to trade at a premium well over the par issue

ECONOMY: Dow's Fall

(Continued from first finance page)

even moderate budget cuts, in the present climate, will create a fiscal drag; and that heavy debt-equityment obligations will curb consumption.

There are also concerns about the aging business cycle, with the danger that there will be a major downturn by year end. This World Bank country. Finally, many worry that monetary policy will tighten to check the threat of inflation, which will stem from the falling dollar and a recovery in oil prices.

On balance, however, the large majority of economists are holding their cautiously optimistic view.

Canada's Jobless Rate Falls

OTTAWA — Canada's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell to 5.5 percent in June from 5.6 percent in May, Statistics Canada said Friday. It was 10.5 percent in June last year.

Friday's OTC Prices

MASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press

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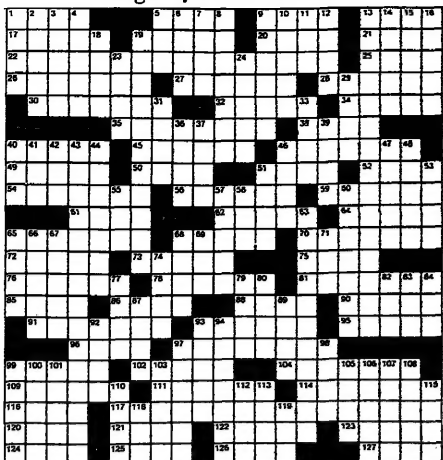
ACROSS
1 Edge's bench
3 Film's number
5 Open to all
13 Provoked bolt
17 Daughter of
20 Capital of
Latvia
21 Nepal
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23 Junket
24 Deductive
25 Estimate
28 Elf
30 Kind of point
32 Fulman's kn
37 Estimate
38 Home for
Holmes
39 Florida island
40 Home street,
to a gang
40 Piebald
45 Dessert
46 "Fair,"
1953 play
49 Hello, in film
50 Spur
51 Art's antithesis
52 Port side when
sailing south

ACROSS
54 Young hare
56 "Bean" Geese
59 Bohemian
61 Piedmont city
62 Antarctic base
64 Bronowski's
"The Ascent"
65 Governor of
N.Y., 1869-71
66 Resource
70 Encircling
72 City in
France
73 Sight at a
marium
74 Arab prince
76 Like some
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78 Locals of the
Pindus
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ACROSS
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109 A Gorgon
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DOWN
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— "de Lame"
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6 Mussolini's
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7 Stadium
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Bogie By Barbara Lunder Gillis



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SPORTS

Soviet Team Loses First Major Game since 1958 as U.S. Women Win Easily

By John Feinstein

Washington Post Service

OSKOW—It was either one of

most stunning upsets in the his-

tory of women's basketball, or

it was just a fluke. Whatever it

was, it was remarkably easy.

The Soviet women's basketball

team, which had won the gold

medal Thursday night, the

best Soviet women's basketball

team since 1958, lost its first

major game since 1958 in a

drab 83-60 defeat by the United

States women's basketball

team in the first round of the

Olympic tournament here

Thursday night. The Soviet

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for 10 years, but at 37 she has lost a

step, and leaves her with almost

no steps at all.

Semenova cannot jump. In 17

rounds of playing she did not get

a single rebound and had one shot blocked

by Ann Donovan, the former Old

Dominion star who, at 6-8, was the

tallest U.S. player.

"We really wanted to push the

ball when Semanova was in the

game, make it hard for her," said

Donovan. "When I blocked her

shot, I was really surprised. But I

think I gave everyone a boost."

That was in the first half when

the Americans were pulling away.

The Soviet team is known as a

39-20 team and with a 39-20

halfway lead, the U.S. players did

not feel safe. They should have.

With Semanova helpless and

Kudryavtseva mysteriously banded,

their team faded quickly. A beau-

tiful pass from Donovan to Edwards

made it 50-30 with 16:30 left and

then 54-30 with 15:30 left. The

U.S. team never again got closer

than 14. It was 76-50 with 2:56 to go

when Wendy Finney sent in her last

shot. The U.S. team won 83-60.

"This is even better than the Olympic

win in '84," said Miller, who dropped

a bomb in an American flag. "This

is the 1984 gold medal team. We

didn't do it in just one week. It

can't get much better."

We had heard so much about

how they were the real team

in women's basketball," said Ed-

wards, who was Miller's teammate

on the 1984 gold medal team. "We

didn't do a lot of talking, but we

heard. This team had a lot of pride

in every player contributed.

Miller, the former all-American

collegiate player of the year

at Southern California, was

star. Karin McLean had 13

points at the University of Texas

and was named the 1985

winner of the Wade Trophy

as the nation's top collegiate

player. The U.S. team was

led by Miller, who had 21

points, and Finney, who had 17

points. The Soviet team was

led by Semanova, who had 17

points, and Kudryavtseva, who

had 17 points. The Soviet team

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was led by Semanova, who had

17 points, and Kudryavtseva, who

a lot of confidence and a lot of ego.

We came in here thinking that we

were the best. We still think it."

They will test their thinking again

next month when they return to

Moscow for the world champion-

ships. If the Soviet team wants

to win this time, it will have to find

a way to overcome the Americans'

quickness. Often Thursday night

U.S. players raced around their op-

ponents as if they were snails.

But Edwards, who said, "We have

a lot of confidence. It's just one

game," she said. "It's just one

game." If we play again, I don't

think you can predict that we'll

be a lot longer next month."

■ U.S. Soviet Men Advance

The Soviet Union, the reigning

men's world champion, will play

the United States in the first round

of the 1984 Olympic gold medalist

United States advanced Thursday night

to the semifinals of the world

championships in the 24-

team event. The Soviet team

will play the United States in the

semifinals of the world champion-

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